

Vocabulary Instruction

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What is explicit vocabulary instruction

The process of explicitly teaching vocabulary and encouraging it's use to broaden conceptual understanding and add depth to explanations.



What does research say?

Vocabulary is more than a list of 'word meanings in the mind,' but actually functions as an index of a much richer and harder to measure *constellation* of understandings and experiences (Shanahan, 2005).

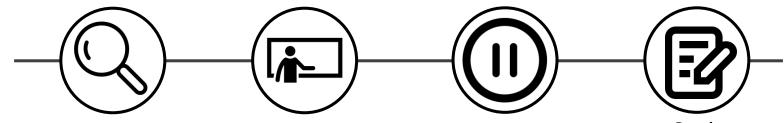
Relying on learning word meanings from *independent reading is not* an adequate way to deal with students' vocabulary development (Kucan, 2013)

Further reading

Beck, Mckeown and Kucan, Bringing words to life: Robust vocabulary instruction

Embedding Vocabulary Instruction

There are several ways you can easily embed explicit vocabulary instruction in the history classroom



Identify Write out final outcomes. Identify the *tier two*vocabulary that enhances explanation and analysis

Explicitly teach
Introduce students to the
vocabulary via a robust
instructional activity

Check
Embed the key vocabulary into your questioning. Continually refer back to these words and

test regularly

Practice
Give students the opportunity to practice the words and give feedback on their use

Do's and Don'ts

To make your vocabulary instruction more effective follow this guide of dos and don'ts



- 1 Read *academic literature* to help identify
 key conceptual vocabulary
- 2 Support teaching of new vocabulary with *visual aids* aimed to trigger memory
- 1 Introduce *more than two* new pieces of complex vocabulary in one lesson
- 2 Ignore old vocabulary in new lessons. Regularly return to vocabulary taught across the year

In the History Classroom

Below are some examples of how direct vocabulary instruction could be used in a History classroom. This is example of how it could be applied to the teaching of Elizabethan England.



The successive plots against Elizabeth had the *cumulative* effect of hardening her approach to England's Catholic's, *culminating* in the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.



The Elizabethan Royal Court was made up of new, largely protestant noblemen, meaning many Catholic nobles felt **ostracized**, thereby **exacerbating** tension between Elizabeth and her Catholic subjects.



Elizabeth's continual *reticence* in the Netherlands was ultimately *debilitating* for the English commander, Robert Dudley, as he was left poorly resourced and undermanned.